Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—It was not considered necessary to fill up those vacancies.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—As the strength of the committee had been fixed at 25, was it not necessary to fill up all interim vacancies? Would the committee not have benefited by the views and opinions of 3 more members?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—As the work was nearing completion, it was not considered necessary to fill up the vacancies.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH.—Who were the 3 members nominated by the Congress?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Messrs. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar, H. B. Gundappa and H. C. Dasappa.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH.—Had the Mysore Congress Party been recognised as such at the time the committee was constituted?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—No.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH.—Apart from the 3 members referred to, did the Mysore Congress have any other representative of its own on the committee?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—No.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH.—When was it that a compromise was reached between the Government and the local Congress through the intercession of Sardar Patel?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—There was no question of compromise or agreement. He came here in May and had conversations with Government on this and some other questions. The Government Order of May 1938 was passed subsequently and that order contains certain details of the subject-matter dealt with.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—Have various shades of public opinion been placed before the Reforms Committee?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Did the acting President of the Mysore Congress approach the Dewan for removing the name of any of the Congress members of that committee?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—I am told some such request was made.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Had the acting President any power to make such a request?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The concerned persons had better be asked about it.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Was the Congress President told by the Government that merely because he made a request, they could not dismember persons already appointed?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Was it proper for the Congress to prefer such a request?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—I do not think so.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—The Congress has been contending that the Government Order of 17th May was based on a compromise suggested by Sardar Patel in his interviews with the Dewan. Is that correct?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—I cannot say that As the order itself says, certain requests were made of Government and those requests were conceded.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Anyhow, may I take it that the Order of 17th May contains all the facts relating to that question?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Yes.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—*contd.*

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY thanked the Government for presenting a surplus budget. But he was not sure how far the Government could realise their anticipation of a surplus. He referred to the withdrawal of Rs. 5 lakhs from accumulated reserves and observed that if this sum was deducted, the budget could not be treated as surplus. He was of opinion that the only way of making the budget a surplus one in the real sense would be by effecting substantial reduction in salaries and abolishing unnecessary appointments.

The member then thanked the Government for having made liberal grants for drinking water wells and irrigation works and requested that departmental

officers should be instructed to see that these grants were fully utilised. He was of opinion that the allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs for tarring the roads could more usefully be utilised for introducing compulsory primary education. In this connection, he regretted that a part of the allotment made for primary and high school education during the previous year had been allowed to lapse. He hoped that in the budget year, the Government would be pleased to provide at least a lakh of rupees for high school education, Rs. 50,000 for extension of primary education and not less than Rs. 10,000 for adult education. He wished that the percentage of literacy in the State would be raised from 9 to 90 during the regime of the present Dewan.

He next represented that the land tax in Mysore was already very heavy and even fresh taxes were made to apply to land owners only. And, as against the agriculturist who alone was made to pay, there were any number of people who never bore any part of the tax burden but enjoyed the benefit of all the amenities provided by the State. He prayed that the policy of taxation be re-examined and readjusted so that the burden might fall on all classes of people on an equitable basis. In this connection, he also prayed that Government should earnestly consider the desirability of altogether exempting petty agriculturists from taxation, and of granting remissions even in the case of dry lands for failure of rains, effect being given to the latter request immediately, *i.e.*, with reference to the crop returns for the last year.

The speaker next urged the adoption of a policy of prohibition, all excise shops being closed down in four taluks every year. It was expected that the industrial undertakings of the State would yield rich returns in future, sufficient to compensate Government for whatever losses might accrue from the policy of prohibition.

Referring to the villages submerged under the Krishnarajasagara, he represented that the raiyats were undergoing a lot of trouble and were living in thatched huts, being unable to build houses of their own. Their suffering had been intensified by malaria. Steps had to be devised for giving them relief in all necessary directions, and for this reason he prayed that the Land Acquisition Office should be kept on for another year.

The member concluded with a prayer for the grant of enlarged powers to the Houses of Legislature and for an increase in the number of elected representatives from the districts to the Legislative Council, for the immediate appointment of four non-official Ministers, and ultimately, the establishment of responsible government when these Ministers had acquired sufficient administrative experience.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO prefaced his remarks by a reference to the present critical condition of world politics and observed that it was the good fortune of Mysore to have an efficient administrator as its Dewan at such a juncture. In this connection, he recapitulated the tribute paid to the Dewan in June 1937 by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar who was, in a way, the Leader of the Opposition, in the following terms :—

"We are proud to own you as a statesman, administrator and politician of acknowledged international reputation."

He welcomed the budget from the point of view of the toiling raiyat and complimented the Government on constituting a new fund called "The Irrigation Development Fund" and said that it was a very satisfactory feature of the budget before the House. He hoped that the dry districts of Kolar and Tumkur, which had the benefits of neither rivers nor reservoirs nor canals, would be vastly benefited by this fund. He refuted the objection taken by certain members at the previous Budget Session of the Assembly against the utilisation of a portion of the Famine Relief Fund, which had remained untouched for years together, for carrying out certain irrigation works of permanent value. In fact, he felt that such a step ought to be welcomed since it would result in a larger return than the interest now accruing on the fund.

He next referred to the triennial programme of tank restorations and was sorry that only one tank had been proposed to be restored in the Gudibanda Taluk. He, however, hoped that all the tanks in the dry taluks of the State would have received due attention within the next three years.

He expressed the gratitude of the people of Kolar District for the provision made for constructing two reservoirs therein. But he wanted the expenditure to be met not from the Famine Reserve of Rs. 8 lakhs but from general revenues, the former fund being reserved exclusively for the restoration of minor tanks. He argued that, otherwise, the Government could not be sure of building up such special reserves again. He suggested that it was necessary to find a recurring source of income from which such works could be financed in future years.

Proceeding, he remarked that he could not appreciate the criticism of certain members that the grants for Education, Medical Relief, etc., were inadequate, in view of the fact that even the sanctioned grants were lapsing every year, owing to the failure of local bodies to send up schemes in proper time or to contribute their own quotas of the expenditure. His own opinion was that the policy followed by Government in this respect was quite sound and might well be pursued even in the years to come.

As regards the revenues of the State, he was glad that 50 per cent thereof was derived from industrial undertakings, the other 50 per cent coming from land revenue and excise. But so far as land revenue itself was concerned, he was doubtful whether, considering the precarious condition of the raiyat, the revenue anticipations could be fully realised. The income from excise was bound to go down from year to year and consequent on the recent order reducing the maximum limit of dry assessment to Rs. 2-12-0 per acre, the fall was sure to be very heavy.

The speaker endorsed the Dewan's views on Prohibition as adumbrated in his Salem Address and said that that ideal could be achieved only gradually. Meanwhile, he hoped that suitable adjustment of expenditure would be thought out to make up for the loss of excise revenue, without resort to additional taxation on land which had been already overburdened.

He next commended the broad views held by the Dewan with regard to the political problems of Mysore—both internal and external—and agreed with him that the way of salvation for all political and social ills lay in patient and tentative advance made in a spirit of compromise and good-will.

Referring to the labours of the Constitutional Reforms Committee, he was glad to learn that they had collected different shades of opinion. He hoped that, whatever the final recommendations of the committee, the entire report would be placed before both Houses of Legislature, before orders were passed thereon. So far as the Representative Assembly was concerned he was anxious that it should equal the House of Commons in status and that its statutory powers should be enormously widened, so that the detailed provisions of every legislative measure might be examined by it. He was also anxious that no questions affecting the rights of a citizen, *viz.*, freedom of speech, freedom of association, etc., should be disposed of without consulting the popular House.

He then referred to a conversation which he very recently happened to have with a press correspondent from Poland who had visited the Nandi Hills and who had given it as his opinion that there was no other State in the whole of India which was so progressive as Mysore.

As regards the activities of the State Congress in Mysore, he regretted that most of the so-called leaders were indulging in destructive criticisms respecting the Government instead of delighting at the high reputation enjoyed by the present administration not merely in India but in the outside world. He had no doubt that under the regime of the present Dewan, whose love for Mysore knew no bounds, the reputation of the State would continue to remain very high.

He next pleaded for liberal subventions to village panchayets, municipali-

ties and district boards whose resources were very slender. He suggested that municipalities and district boards might be empowered to re-impose tolls on motor vehicles as a means of adding to their resources. The member concluded with an expression of gratitude to the Dewan for his announcement that parts of provincial roads running through the limits of local bodies would, in future, be maintained and tarred by the Public Works Department at its own cost.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH represented that many boys were being refused admission in the Malavalli and Halagur Middle Schools and requested that the Education Department be instructed to see that proper arrangements were made to take in all the pupils seeking admission. With regard to the high school education in municipal areas, he was of opinion that the municipalities were not in a position to manage it efficiently and requested the department to take over all such high schools. He then brought to notice that the Deputy Director of Public Instruction in charge of the Mysore Circle was not granting interviews to members of the public and listening to their representations with sympathy and patience. That officer was also exceedingly hard on the departmental officials and was known for fining them heavily even on frivolous grounds. He hoped that the Government would take some prompt action to see that that officer earned a name for efficient and sympathetic administration like his predecessors in office

Proceeding, he suggested that one of the channels from Krishnarajasagara reservoir be continued up to Malavalli both as a means of helping the raiyats and also as a means of improving the income under land revenue. If this was done, the Government would be in a position to grant many of the representations made by the members of the House for the provision of hospitals, schools, etc., in many of the places. He then requested that a Land Mortgage Bank be started in Malavalli Taluk without further delay.

Himself being a member of the School Board, he had come to realise that School Boards generally were of no use. He was definitely of opinion that these Boards also might be abolished and Advisory Committees appointed instead.

Next the speaker referred to the unsatisfactory state of affairs relating to district boards. The district boards in most cases were doing nothing but what was formerly being done by the taluk boards. He urged that the district boards be abolished and taluk boards be revived.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK considered that neither district boards nor the taluk boards were really necessary, if only District Conferences could be held twice a year and business transacted thereat systematically.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMY IYER was also of opinion that both district boards and taluk boards might well be abolished.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG urged that taluk boards should be revived.

Mr. CHINNE GOWDA was however of opinion that both district boards and taluk boards were necessary.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) asked whether it was really necessary to revive taluk boards in view of the constitution of panchayets in all the villages.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA stated that the question of revival of taluk boards need not be taken up just now. It might be that the work of a few district boards was not satisfactory, but generally speaking, these boards were doing their best. In his opinion the abolition of the district boards would be a very retrograde step.

Continuing **Mr. H. K. MADIAH** requested that liberal loans for encouragement of fruit culture should be provided for in the Budget.

Referring next to political conditions in the State, he was very sorry that some members of the House had thought it fit to resign their membership. In connection with the recent bye-elections for the filling up of those vacancies, he had seen that many intending candidates refrained from standing for election for the only reason that more than one or two sessions of the Assembly were not likely to take place for the rest of the present triennium. Somehow the

bye-elections have been held and members returned in the existing vacancies. He would appeal to the Government to suitably extend the term of the Assembly so that after receiving the report of the Committee on Constitutional Reforms, the Government might have sufficient time to place the report before the Assembly for an expression of its opinion thereon. He would also take this opportunity of urging on the attention of the Government the desirability of placing the report before the existing Legislative Council also.

The member then requested that arrangements be made for giving some kind of irrigational facilities to Hullenahalli *bailu* in Tippasandra Hobli and Sunkighatta Amruth Mahal Kaval. This question had come up for consideration in the past and the Chief Engineer had expressed the opinion that about Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 would suffice for the scheme. If these two schemes were taken up, he said that the raiyats were prepared to give any reasonable contribution therefor.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY congratulated the Government on being able to present for the following year a surplus Budget. He could not understand the justice of the criticism levelled by some of the members of the House that the Government were not well advised in drawing from the reserves for purposes like education, medical relief, tank restoration etc. If the Government did not do so at present, they would have to spend a few years later double the amount for the purpose. For having proposed to take up such useful works at less cost in the Budget year, he offered his sincere thanks to the Government. It was not very difficult for Government to balance the Budget even without drawing from the reserves. It was quite easy, for example, to curtail grants for some of the utility departments and allot funds to the extent possible from the anticipated revenues in the coming year. But the object of the Government being to help the subjects of the State with all the necessary facilities, there was nothing wrong in utilising the available funds for the provision of such facilities. The member then expressed his gratitude on behalf of the raiyat population for the liberal remissions which the Government had sanctioned in all parts of the State during the current year. But he felt that the claims in some cases had not been considered yet. He would be thankful if the Government granted remissions in those cases also.

Proceeding, he brought to notice that the tanks in the Kolar District were mostly minor tanks which had remained in disrepair for long periods. The raiyats under those tanks were unfortunately not getting the benefit of remissions and were being forced to pay the full assessment on their lands. Even in cases where they had dug up wells at their own cost for agricultural purposes, they were called upon to pay higher assessment. He was aware that the local officials were acting under instructions in doing so. But there seemed to be an impression on their part that by mercilessly collecting the entire land revenue demand, they would in course of time get special recognition at the hands of their superiors. He therefore requested Government to see that raiyats were not put to any hardship in the matter of land revenue collections. He also requested Government to take up in right earnest the restoration of the tanks referred to.

He brought to notice the inordinate delay which was occurring in the matter of granting takavi loans for the purchase of bullocks, ploughs, etc. He requested the issue of instructions to all local officers that takavi loans must be disbursed within a particular period from the date of the receipt of applications.

With the disappearance of *gomal* in many villages, the raiyats were finding it increasingly difficult to rear cattle for giving manure. The Government would do well therefore to supply chemical manures in sufficient quantities at reasonable prices to all agriculturists and to make some special provision for this purpose in the Budget estimate.

The speaker then brought to notice that subordinate officials of the Revenue Department were in most cases under the impression that with the collection

of land revenue their duties were at an end. They still required to be told that it was also their duty to see that everything necessary was done by them to improve the moral and material well-being of the raiyats.

The unemployment problem was assuming serious proportions in the State, what with the distribution of appointments among the members of the various communities and what with the manufacture of a large number of graduates by the University every year. The educated unemployed were always a source of danger to the society at large. And the Government must consider the best way of keeping them engaged, and thus enable them to earn their bread. From this point of view it was necessary that Government should allot a sufficient extent of land for the unemployed educated men for agricultural purposes, and also grant adequate financial help in every case to start with. Another way to keep the educated unemployed usefully engaged, would be to divert their attention to small industries to be established and worked in rural areas. He then referred to the lands which had been granted as *inamties* to the various minor muzrai institutions. The right of cultivating these lands was usually being auctioned for a period of five years at a time. And the highest bidders were knocking off that right. Consequently the Archaks of those institutions were losing all interest in their work and the object of the original grants was being frustrated. After all, the income accruing to Government from all the institutions from this source was negligible. It would conduce to efficient service in all these institutions if the Archaks themselves were permitted to cultivate these lands. He therefore suggested that the auctions referred to be put an end to. He then brought to notice that the Kannegowdana-kere in Krishnarajapur in Masti Hobli had been constructed 8 or 10 years ago at a heavy cost. But it was a pity that the lands below it had not yet been brought under cultivation. They were allowed to remain as mere jungle and the survey staff was finding it difficult to survey and phod the lands. If the expenditure incurred on the tank was to yield any return at all, it was imperative that some action should be taken to put the lands under the plough. He then referred to the very poor progress made so far in the matter of primary education in the State. The Elementary Education Act had proved a failure. The Government were finding it difficult to enhance the grant for primary education and the tax-payer was finding it impossible to bear any more taxation. Any progress in the years to come was therefore unlikely and the entire system required to be revised sooner or later. He therefore commended for cosideration the scheme of educational expansion which he had submitted at the time of the District Conference held recently, according to which the Government would be enabled to give a school to every village within a short period. He urged that this programme should be pushed through at all costs, even in cases where the concerned district boards found themselves unable to contribute their quota. He appealed to the Government to ear-mark the revenue from income-tax for this purpose. And he suggested the substitution of grant-in-aid schools in place of the existing Government schools. The working of these schools should in future be entrusted to regular departmental officers in all cases instead of being entrusted to local bodies. Inspecting officers should also be given relief from clerical work so that inspection work might be more efficient and effective.

With the opening of middle schools in all villages, it would become necessary to add to the number of middle schools. Primary education in itself led to no useful results and without a sufficient number of middle schools to absorb the school boys from the lower grade, it would merely go to swell the number of persons available for participating in hartals and other political movements.

The course of study in the lower grades of education should be overhauled if boys should grow up to be useful citizens of the State. From this point of view he suggested the teaching of vocational subjects in middle schools more than at present.

He was thankful to the Government for having allotted Rs. 3 lakhs for water supply to villages. The several district boards and village panchayets in the State should be made to contribute at least a like sum and the total sum utilised for the provision of drinking water wells.

The grant of Rs. 1 lakh for water supply to towns was inadequate and required to be augmented.

The Industries Department should conduct a regular survey of raw materials available in the different parts of the State.

The member then suggested that every village panchayet should be encouraged to grow revenue-yielding plantations within the next decade. For this purpose it was desirable to allot special funds.

The member concluded with an appeal to Government to see that the District and Taluk conferences were held regularly and made increasingly popular.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA congratulated the Government on the sound financial position disclosed by the Budget estimates under discussion. The State commanded credit in the money markets of the world at large. Bearing this in mind, he would offer the following criticisms for the consideration of Government. The figures furnished at page 12 of the Financial Secretary's memorandum disclosed that within the past one decade, the total income of the State had risen by about Rs. 20 lakhs but from the figures under interest charges, as furnished at pages 24 and 25 of the memorandum, it was seen that the expenditure under this head was Rs. 16 lakhs more than what it was 10 years ago. Similarly there was a rise in the expenditure figures under pensions and allowances and police administration to the extent respectively of Rs. 8½ lakhs and Rs 2·14 lakhs. Taking into consideration the slow rise in expenditure under items like medical, education, water-works, etc., the total increase in expenditure during the decade under reference was very substantial. It was a pity that only 25 to 30 per cent of this increase was for purposes of utility departments and all the rest was utilised for other purposes.

Proceeding, he pointed out that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee of 1931 in matters like contribution towards a special reserve for non-recurring expenditure, out of the normal revenues, and the augmentation of the sinking fund for interest charges, etc., had been acted upon by the Government only in part. If contributions towards the special reserve had been made regularly in accordance with the retrenchment committee's recommendations, the Government would have been entitled to a large measure of gratitude on the part of the tax-payer.

Just as a Famine Insurance Fund had been created, it would be desirable if an Industries Insurance Fund was also created for purposes like revival of special industries.

The speaker was not sure whether the Government could realise in the coming year under land revenue Rs. 4 lakhs more than in the current year as the burden of land revenue was weighing very heavily on the raiyat. It was necessary to reduce the burden substantially. This relief was called for particularly in the case of areca-nut growers, and he was thankful to the Government for having reduced the burden to the extent of 12½ per cent. But there was no hope for areca-nut growers unless additional relief to the extent of another 12½ per cent was also granted. He also suggested that land revenue be collected in six instalments instead of in four as at present.

Government had to be congratulated on the experiment undertaken by them in the matter of closure of excise shops in the Closepet Rural Welfare Centre. But the results of such an experiment could not be gauged scientifically if it was conducted in a limited area like Closepet Centre. It was necessary that the experiment was conducted in an entire district. Personally he felt that it would be best to conduct such an experiment in Mysore District in view of its importance.

Mysore's hope lay in its industrialisation. The industrial policy of the State was praiseworthy. The services rendered

in this direction by the present Dewan were of no mean order. Such being the case, it was regrettable that persons like Mr. Langley, Member, Madras Legislative Assembly, and a few other persons of his school of thought were levelling unwarranted criticisms at the present industrial policy of Mysore. But every right thinking man in the State was convinced that there was no foundation for those criticisms and that the policy now followed by Mysore was the best that could be thought of. He therefore appealed to the Government not to swerve from the path taken by them but to strive for better progress in the same direction.

The member pleaded for larger grants for tank restoration, drinking water wells, hospitals, schools, and communications. No doubt for all these purposes and for also introducing prohibition in the State, the Government would need to improve the normal revenues of the State. The best way of doing so was to industrialise the country.

The speaker appreciated very much the parallel drawn in the Opening Speech of the Dewan between Mysore and Switzerland. Even to political aspirants in Mysore that parallel appeared to be very apt and bearing in mind not merely the industrial but the political progress achieved by Switzerland, it was the duty of every Mysorean to support the present industrial policy of the Mysore Government.

Speaking of the impending political reforms, he supported the request already made by some members of the House that the life of the Assembly and the Legislative Council should be extended suitably so as to enable both the Houses to discuss the report which was about to be submitted by the Committee on Constitutional Reforms.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA requested that every village or group of villages should be provided with a middle school. He then referred to the necessity of repairing the waste-weir of the Yellambalasi tank in Yagati Hobli in Kadur Taluk.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) stated that the lands under that tank had been supplied with water in the last season.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA brought to notice that even if the tank received supply, storage would be impossible unless the feeder channel functioned satisfactorily.

The PRESIDENT replied that the Chief Engineer would be instructed to do the needful in the matter.

At this stage the House rose for lunch at 3 p. m. and reassembled at 3-30 p. m.

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA represented that in the Budget under discussion, as against a grant of Rs. 3,87,000 for boys, only a sum of Rs. 51,000 had been provided for girls in respect of high school education. Similarly in respect of middle school education, a sum of Rs. 6,76 lakhs had been provided for boys as against only Rs. 74,000 for girls. The case was in no way better even as regards primary school education, the amount provided for girls not being even a tenth of that provided for the boys. This, she observed, was not fair, and urged that Government should provide grants equally for the education of boys and girls.

Continuing, she represented that there were only two hostels in Bangalore and Mysore for girls and that there was a necessity to increase their number. When Srimathi Kalyanamma made a request at a previous session of the Assembly that the number of women's hostels should be increased, the then First Member of Council promised to look into the matter. But no provision had been made in the budget for this purpose. She therefore requested that some funds be provided for opening more women's hostels in the State.

She also represented that women students should be given scholarships and sent to foreign countries for higher studies.

Referring to primary education, the speaker suggested that Government should see how far the amount spent on this grade of education was benefiting the rural population. At present girls were studying up to the IV year

primary class and were dropping off at that stage for want of facilities for middle school education near by. To enable them to complete at least one stage of education, it was quite necessary to open middle school courses in all the existing primary schools. Otherwise she was of opinion that all the amount spent on primary schools would be a waste.

The speaker then referred to the hardships under which the nursing staff in the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, were suffering. She said that the quarters provided for these nurses were nearly two furlongs away from the hospital; that there was no good road between the hospital and the quarters, and that for this reason and also for want of adequate lighting in that vicinity, they were finding it difficult to go to and come from the hospital during nights. The quarters provided for them were also ill-ventilated. They had been designed for the use of peons of the Victoria Hospital, and both the front and the rear verandahs were closed up by zinc sheets. Also these quarters were quite close to the cow shed of the Victoria Hospital to which place a number of cattle were brought daily both in the morning and in the evening for milking. In addition to this, the in-patients suffering from diarrhœa and pneumonia were accommodated in a ward near these quarters, and the articles of dress, etc., used by such patients were washed and allowed to dry in the vicinity of the quarters. All this had made the locality insanitary. Consequently the health of some of the nurses had suffered much. She suggested that more airy and better-ventilated quarters for the nurses should be constructed by the side of the Maternity Hospital, and that for this purpose a suitable grant should be provided in the budget.

Continuing, she said that it had come to her knowledge that there was a difference in the pay given to the nurses in the Victoria and the Krishnarajendra Hospitals and those in the Maternity Hospital. The latter were getting less pay than the former. She contended that, if at all, the duties of the nurses in the Maternity Hospital were much more arduous in that they had to look after both the mother and the child for a period of 10 to 15 days after confinement, and that for this reason, they deserved at least the same pay as the nurses in the other medical institutions. Besides owing to the difference in the scales of pay, nurses from the Victoria and the Krishnarajendra Hospitals could not be transferred to the Maternity Hospital. The nurses in the other hospitals were also not anxious to go to the Maternity Hospital as the duties there were more arduous. The Government should do away with the difference in the scales of the pay of these nurses and have one uniform scale. This would enable them to make transfers of nurses from one institution to another, whenever necessary.

As regards the complaint made by Mr. D. Venkataramanappa that much anxiety was being caused to the parents of children undergoing treatment in the Children's Ward of the Victoria Hospital as a result of the mothers not being allowed to remain with the patients, **Srimathi D. SAKAMMA** said that the restriction was imposed for very good reasons. The object of this arrangement was to prevent other children of the concerned families catching infection. If the mother was allowed to remain with the patient, naturally other young children also would remain with her and there was a possibility of these children also contracting the disease. Besides, such children would be a nuisance to the patients in the ward. But there should be no objection, she said, to only the mothers being allowed to remain with the in-patients if these happened to be less than one year old.

She then represented the need for increasing the number of doctors and members of the nursing staff in the Maternity Hospital so that some of them might exclusively attend to the in-patients and others might be available for examining and advising out-patients, specially women in family way who went to the hospital for advice and guidance.

The SENIOR SURGEON (Rajasevasakta B. K. Narayana Rao) explained

the position in respect of the various points raised by the previous speaker. As regards the point that the nurses were living in ill-ventilated and insanitary dwellings, he said that the Second Member of Council had inspected the spot a month before and ordered certain improvements to be effected to the quarters. As far as possible, additional conveniences were being provided, but the ideal stage could be reached only in course of time. The Government and the Medical Department were considering how best the amenities to this class of servants could be improved. He did not, however, agree that the nurses were living amidst unhealthy surroundings or in insanitary dwellings. On the other hand, he could say without any hesitation that the quarters were better than those provided for nurses anywhere else in India.

Referring to the difference of pay between the nurses of different institutions, **Mr. B. K. NARAYANA RAO** said that the pay depended upon the nature of work expected of them. Mere arduousness was not the criterion. Till now there were about 18 different grades among the nurses. Only a month ago had these grades been revised and their number reduced to 3. In future, there would be no difficulty in the matter of transfers of nurses from one institution to another.

Continuing, he said that Srimathi D. Sakamma had given the reason why mothers were not allowed to remain with their children in the children's ward. But if a child was less than a year old, the mother was being permitted as suggested. The main object of imposing such a restriction was to prevent the spread of diseases. Such a system was in vogue in Madras, Bombay and Colombo and it was advisedly introduced in the State only recently.

Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY brought to notice that maternity institutions in the taluk headquarters were generally uncared for. They had not enough cots, beds or linen; and patients sometimes got their clothing from their own houses. But the Lady Doctors would not generally allow patients to get their dress from their houses and the patients had therefore to use the dress, which was sometimes worn out, provided by the hospitals. He wondered why these hospitals were working under such conditions.

Mr. B. K. NARAYANA RAO replied that the responsibility to provide these amenities rested with the District Boards and the Municipalities concerned and not with Government, and if the local bodies had discharged their responsibility in this direction, these difficulties would not have arisen at all. Government had time and again reminded the local bodies about this matter. As regards equipment, the members might have seen from the President's Opening Address that a lakh of rupees had been allotted for the purpose in respect of maternity and other rural dispensaries and action would be taken to provide the necessary equipment to these institutions as early as possible. As regards diet, clothing, bedding, etc., in other institutions, the local bodies concerned should be able to provide those amenities.

Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY observed that in recent years, the number of maternity homes and dispensaries had increased considerably and that it would take time for the district boards to be able to make the necessary supplies of clothing, etc. For the present, therefore, he requested that the Government should provide the necessary funds for making the supplies.

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA who spoke next said that the grant allotted for primary education was quite inadequate. So far as the cities and larger towns were concerned, there were two agencies to look after primary education, *viz.*, the Government and the Municipalities, and as a result of this, the children in those areas were to some extent getting the benefit of this grade of education. Even in the villages, schools with two or three teachers and also those in which people of the locality took some amount of interest were working satisfactorily. But the condition of single-teacher schools was anything but satisfactory. In such cases, the teacher had to do the

work of the head-master, the class teacher and sometimes even the servant, and if he absented himself for any reason, the school had necessarily to be kept closed. These single-teacher schools were very often closed for one reason or another. In one instance, she had been told that the school was closed on account of *namakarana* in the teacher's house. Such frequent interruptions to the work of the school would have a baneful effect on the pupils in that they would forget all that they had learnt and the money spent on their education would go to waste. To get over this difficulty, the speaker suggested that the Education Department should maintain a relieving staff, just as the Postal and the Railway Departments did, and promptly depute hands for working in leave vacancies. No doubt this arrangement would entail some additional expenditure, but it was worth incurring.

Referring to the Mysore State Railway, **Mrs. KALYANAMMA** said that there was much truth in the complaint made by some of the previous speakers that overloading in third class carriages was a common feature. On this account, she stated, railway travel in afternoon hours, particularly in the summer months, was irksome. She urged that additional third class coaches ought to be attached to each train, as the number of people travelling by train was on the increase due to the recent reduction of fares.

Continuing, the speaker said that repeated requests had been made in the House for the provision of better facilities for medical aid in the rural parts. On account of want of proper medical aid in the villages and the absence of pre-natal clinics anywhere nearby, women in family way were denied all advice and guidance and there were many instances of their being confined on their way to the far-off hospitals. Such incidents could be avoided by extending medical aid to the rural parts. She suggested that unemployed L.M.P.'s be encouraged to settle down in the villages and that qualified midwives be posted to as many hospitals and dispensaries as possible.

Mrs. THEOBALD congratulated the Government on placing a well-thought out budget before the House. She requested that suitable quarters be constructed for the use of nurses and that the staff of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium be strengthened. She also suggested that for the benefit of teachers with special aptitude, refresher courses in handicrafts be arranged during the summer vacation.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA congratulated the Financial Secretary on having been able to present a surplus budget for the coming year.

Referring to village improvements, he urged that inter-village communications should receive immediate attention. Year after year and session after session, this subject was being brought to the notice of Government but so far not much had been done to improve the condition of these roads. The District Boards were unable to improve these roads on account of their financial inability. The District Board of Chitaldrug in particular was unwilling to take up roads less than two miles long. Even in the matter of maintenance of roads laid out by themselves, they were unwilling to come to the aid of the villages since they insisted that they should be maintained by the village panchayets concerned. Unfortunately, however, the village panchayets were not in a position to maintain the roads. Thus, the people who were paying the railway cess so long, were not even having good roads, not to speak of metalled roads. The member therefore requested that Government should give some special grants to village panchayets for this purpose so that inter-village communications might improve to some extent. Otherwise it would be difficult for the raiyats to transport their produce to the most favourable markets.

As regards drinking water wells, he thanked the Government for having prepared a five-year programme for providing wells to all the villages in the State. He was not sure, however, that with the funds made available every village panchayet would have a well, and added that a larger grant

should be allotted if this object had to be achieved.

Referring to primary education, he said that there was much waste of money on this grade of education for lack of facilities for boys and girls to continue their education. It was therefore desirable to open middle school classes in all the primary schools, with vocational subjects being taught in as many of them as possible and to provide for larger grants for this purpose.

Continuing, **Mr. SHADAKSHARAPPA** said that so far as the Chitaldrug District was concerned, it was a maidan tract with scanty rainfall. There were no big irrigation projects in that part of the State. The Parasuramapura Konehalla Project which had been taken up was abandoned after spending about Rs. 30,000. When the Dewan last toured the district, he was kind enough to visit the place and the Chief Engineer was also present on that occasion. They were both aware of the difficulties of the people for want of water. The member therefore requested that the project be taken up at once and completed as early as possible.

Finally he requested that the report of the Constitutional Reforms Committee should be placed before the two Houses of Legislature for an expression of their opinion and the suggestions made by the members of these two constitutional bodies given effect to. By doing so, Government would be taking these Houses into their confidence and there would be no room for any adverse criticisms on the part of the public in future.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH congratulated the Government on having created an Irrigation Development Fund for financing large irrigation works of a protective nature and providing a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs to its credit. He pointed out that from Appendix M of the budget, it was seen that a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs had been taken out of it and a portion of it spent on Thippaganahalli, Alahalli and Ragimakalahalli projects and the balance was only Rs. 24,56,000. In the Memorandum it was said that this fund would be utilised for works costing one lakh of rupees or more. If this rule was strictly adhered to, he feared that other small works would be altogether neglected, much to the detriment of the interests of the raiyats. For these reasons, he suggested that projects costing less than one lakh of rupees should also be financed from this fund. He also requested that the Tannurkere tank work should be taken up and completed and suitable provision made therefor.

Referring to land revenue, he said that the Government had estimated an income of Rs. 2,46,000 under the head "Fines for unauthorised cultivation." If the raiyats were not in the good books of the shanbhogs, these would give any amount of trouble to them by filing *takrar takthes*. Such cases would only increase if a heavy demand like Rs. 2,46,000 was anticipated under Fines.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) said that even otherwise, practically the same amount would have to be paid in the shape of assessment.

Mr. B. SITHARAMAIYA pointed out that the difficulty lay in the circumstance that raiyats were forced to pay both the assessment and the fine.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH then represented that even after payment of arrears, the lands were not promptly restored to the parties.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that lands were being promptly restored if the arrears were cleared. This would become clear if the members referred to the administration report for the previous year in which it had been stated that *khathes* were restored in 6,539 cases without levying any penalty.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH then referred to the provision of Rs. 15,000 under Notice and Isthihar Fees and represented that in respect of issuing these notices, no uniform rule or practice was followed. In the case of influential people, these fees were not levied, but invariably they were levied from poor and ignorant people. He requested that circular instructions should be issued to the subordinate revenue officers that these fees should not be levied at all.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated that in the previous year, notice fees to the extent of Rs. 41,678 had been waived.

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA said that even in cases where notice fee was remitted, it was being collected under some other name.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG said that special hands were being employed for attaching properties in the course of collection work and the villagers were made to bear their salaries.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO pointed out by way of illustration that even milch cattle had been attached and in many such cases appeals had been preferred before higher authorities.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH, continuing, said that along with the expansion of wet cultivation in the channel area, malaria was spreading to a large extent. In Kyathanahalli, for instance, the population was about 5,000 according to the previous census, but had gone down to about 3,000 at present, and before the next census he feared it might go down still further. In Nelamane village alone as many as 300 people had died as a result of malaria within a short period. Unless a health centre was established in the Seringapatam Taluk, he feared that the entire taluk would soon become depopulated. He therefore suggested that in Seringapatam and also in all other taluks in the channel area where wet cultivation was taken up, health centres were necessary.

He added that for want of sufficient number of midwives in Seringapatam Taluk, many maternity cases were proving fatal. At present, there were midwives only at Seringapatam, Arakere and Kyathanahalli. This was quite insufficient and their number should be increased.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that the matter would be looked into.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH then brought to notice that the amins and process servers were a source of great trouble to the parties. Even urgent processes were not being served in time. Though the parties paid more money for these urgent processes, they were not getting any benefit, due to corruption on the part of the process staff. This, he said, should be effectively put down. In this connection he represented that some of the process servers remained in the same place for 10 or even 15 years. Even if they were transferred to some other place, they would somehow manage to get back within two or three months to the same old place. He therefore urged that these people should be transferred to distant places and on no account should they be allowed to come back to their old places.

Referring to the Sri Ranganatha Swami Temple at Seringapatam, he brought to the notice of Government that though the temple was treated as an ancient monument, not much attention was being paid for its preservation, and it was getting into disrepair. Unless some repairs were effected to the temple building early, it was likely to come down.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that an estimate was being prepared and necessary items of work would be got done.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH then referred to the notification in the Gazette about the acquisition of the Krishnamurthy Garden. He did not know for certain why it was proposed to acquire the garden. He had heard that a Fishing Club would be formed there. If that was so, much inconvenience would be caused to the public. Nearly 200 to 300 marriages were taking place every year there and it would be a great inconvenience if people were prevented from going there for such functions. He strongly pleaded that the idea of utilising it for a Fishing Club should be definitely dropped and the garden should continue to be available for marriages.

He also added that Seringapatam was a place of pilgrimage and also a place of historic interest. It was also the birth-place of the grandfather of the present Highness. Some improvements were being effected to the place, but a lot more of them were required. For this purpose, he requested that a sum of Rs. 10,000 per year might be provided for some years to come.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH then brought to notice that in a particular co-operative institution in Bangalore City, loans were being issued to non-members. He enquired whether the rules had been amended recently so as to enable co-operative societies to grant loans to non-members.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that some co-operative societies were giving loans on the security of deposits.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH said that he was referring to grant of loans even without security.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that in the Apex Bank security loans were being granted to non-members. He did not think that under other circumstances loans to non-members were permissible.

Before concluding **Mr. M. SUBBIAH** requested the Government to give up the present practice of appointing foreigners to responsible posts in the State. There were many brilliant young men in the State who could worthily fill any place of responsibility and discharge their duties creditably. For the post of the Inspector-General of Police, a foreigner had recently been appointed. There were very able officers in the State and one of them could have been posted as Inspector-General of Police. He requested that as far as possible, outsiders should not be brought in for higher appointments in the State.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH represented that the pay of primary school masters which at present ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 should be increased to at least Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per month.

He next brought to notice that there was great difficulty for drinking water in Hassan town. Almost every day there were brawls and even cases of assault near the water taps, due to the struggle for water. He therefore requested the Government to improve the water supply facilities to the town without delay.

The member also requested that at least half a day might be set apart during each session of the Assembly for the members of the Nayinda community to make representations to Government on behalf of their community.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA, speaking next, thanked the Government for having sanctioned the Ragimakalahalli project. The members of the Kolar District had been urging for it for the past 20 years and it was a matter for gratification that Government had acceded to their request and taken up the work. He however stated that the site originally selected was in the Bowringpet Taluk, but the one finally selected was in the Malur Taluk, and that the benefits of the project would accrue exclusively to the Bowringpet Taluk. He therefore represented that the villages in the Malur Taluk which could easily be supplied with water from this project might be allowed to carry on wet cultivation with its help. He also requested the Government that as the Markandeya River was the main source of supply to this project, the project should be named as the "Markandeya Reservoir" and not "Ragimakalahalli Tank."

He also requested that just as the Government had laid down a programme for providing drinking water wells in the State, a five year programme should be drawn up for the improvement of all the minor tanks in the Kolar District and work carried on systematically. And for this purpose, he requested that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs should be provided every year. Otherwise, it would be some decades before all the tanks in the district could be restored. Of all the districts, Kolar was yielding the highest revenue to the State and the Government should not stint to provide adequate funds for the improvement of minor tanks in that district.

Continuing, **Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA** said that the rate of assessment in the district was very high compared to that in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces. All the same, remissions were not being given liberally. Whenever remissions were asked for on grounds of drought and other causes, the revenue officers would say that there was no provision and so they could not afford any relief to the applicants.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU invited the speaker's attention to a remark made by Mr. L. Vema Reddy to the effect that Government officers were very sympathetic to the raiyats and were granting remissions liberally.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA said that he knew the difficulties of the raiyats better than others. He was personally aware that remissions were not being given to them. It was hoped that the position of the raiyats might improve if at least the minor tanks in the district were restored. In this view he requested that out of the Irrigation Development Fund, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs might be earmarked every year for the improvement of tanks in the district.

Referring in detail to the prevailing rates of assessment in the Kolar District, Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA said that session after session, representations were being made to Government that the rates should be reduced. Representations were also made to the same effect to the Second Member when he, as Revenue Commissioner, toured in the district. What his recommendations to the Government in the matter were, no one knew. A request had been made that the Revenue Commissioner's report to Government be placed before the House, but the Government had not considered it necessary to do so. The dry average rate in the district was as high as Rs. 1-11-0. Recently, no doubt, there had been some reduction in the maximum rate of assessment, but the extent of relief to the individual raiyat would become patent if it was borne in mind that for the entire Malur Taluk, the relief would not be more than Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. He therefore requested that Government should be more sympathetic and reduce the rates still further. If the rains had been timely and adequate, the people of the district would not have asked for any special relief at all. It was because of the failure of rains that they were compelled to appeal for further concessions in the rate of assessment.

He next represented that the Agricultural Department was charging heavily in the name of freightage for seeds and seedlings supplied to the raiyats and requested that instructions be issued to the department not to burden the raiyats with such charges, but to levy only the actual charges.

Referring to village panchayets, the speaker said that there were many panchayets with an income ranging only from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. Out of that meagre income, they had to make contributions to the Red Cross Society, purchase certain books and meet other kinds of demands for which they were not prepared. If these demands were not met, the higher authorities would find fault with the panchayets. As the prosperity of the country as a whole depended upon the prosperity of the villages,—particularly so in an agricultural country like Mysore—it was up to the Government to see that the villages flourished well. For this purpose, he requested the Government to provide sufficient village improvement grants in the budget and help the villages in all desirable ways.

Continuing, he referred to the speech of Mr. Vema Reddy in the course of which the member stated that he had submitted a particular scheme to the First Member of Council. The speaker was not aware of the details of the scheme. He feared that Mr. Vema Reddy might have suggested that the levy of railway cess should continue and the proceeds utilised for expansion of education. If this was so, the speaker contended that in view of the present economic condition of the raiyat, relief to the extent of even three pies in the rupee would be a great help and as such, the existing education cess and railway cess should be abolished and that the Government might set apart the income-tax revenue for expansion of primary education, as they had promised to do when the tax was imposed.

Mr. PUTTANARASE GOWDA represented that in the heart of Vadigenahalli there was a big ditch which always contained stagnant water, and that an estimate of Rs. 4,000 had been prepared for filling it up. Work to the extent of Rs. 1,000 had already been

done. During the last tour of the Dewan in the district, representations were made to him to the effect that Government should bear one half of the cost of this work, in which case the other half would be borne by the municipality. The Dewan was good enough to accede to that request. But it was now found that the municipality was not in a position to pay its share of the cost. In these circumstances, he requested the Government to bear the entire cost and complete the work.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that the matter would be looked into.

Continuing, **Mr. PUTTANARASE GOWDA** enumerated the various medical facilities provided in Vadigenahalli and requested that the maternity home at the place might be converted into a women's dispensary.

He also brought to notice that during the last year's floods the body-wall of the major tank at Vadigenahalli was opened up with a view to prevent the bund from bursting, but till now it had not been repaired. He requested that the work be taken up at once, as otherwise there was every likelihood of the tank breaching if there should be heavy rains during the following months.

The PRESIDENT said that the Chief Engineer would pay early attention to the matter.

Finally, **The Member** represented that the school building in Vadigenahalli required to be extended, as sufficient accommodation was not available for all the boys studying in it.

Mr. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO, in the course of a lengthy speech, observed that in a way the budget of a State was not very different from that of a private individual and that in either case all expenditure of an abnormal nature must be provided for from the normal revenues for a given period. Prudence required that in addition to meeting all expenditure of a routine nature from the normal income, something should also be laid by as a reserve for tiding over unforeseen difficulties. If and when such difficulties arose, a State, like an individual, should not feel stranded for want of funds. It is only when both these conditions were fulfilled that the financial position of a State could be characterised as being based on sound and solid foundations. In this view, he would repeat his suggestion that even now the Government of Mysore should divide the State Budget into two distinct parts, the first providing for all the normal expenditure to be met exclusively from the normal revenue, and the second providing for expenditure of a special nature to be met exclusively from extraordinary revenue. In the budget estimates for the following year, no doubt the Financial Secretary had made classification on certain lines, and to that extent the speaker was glad. But that classification was silent as to how exactly he had proposed to balance the two sides of the budget. It was obvious that he had proposed to divert the income from productive works for meeting expenditure of a normal kind. This was a procedure to which the speaker could not subscribe. Classification was not an end in itself. The extent to which normal expenditure was met from normal revenue was a more important consideration. Judged from this standard, the estimates before the House could not be considered satisfactory for the reason that as against the revenue of nearly 4 crores provided for, only about a half of it was of a permanent nature. This meant that the Financial Secretary had proposed to spend nearly 2 crores from out of a revenue of an extraordinary nature and a revenue which might or might not be realised. If unfortunately this revenue was not derived, either in part or in full, the ways and means of meeting the expenditure would become the problem of problems; and there would then be no go for the Government but to meet it either from the accumulated funds of past years or from borrowed funds. In either case, the procedure would be open to objection and this exactly was the risky part of the State's budget. He therefore appealed to the Government to conform to the standard referred to by him, in which case the Government would be able to place the financial position of the State on a sound basis, education could be expanded

throughout the State, the moral and material progress of the State in all directions could be assured, and all the necessary and desirable amenities could be provided in even the nooks and corners of the State.

The question, thus, was how to place the finances of the State on sound and sure lines. Great men like Gopala Krishna Gokhale, Ranade and others had bestowed attention on this very question and had made it plain that there were three ways in which this could be done. Retrenchment of expenditure including reduction of salaries; reduction in the number of officers and amalgamation of high offices, and redistribution of districts. Of all the three methods, the first, *viz.*, retrenchment of expenditure, was the most important. This suggestion had been made several times in the past, but the Government had not accepted it. The reasons advanced by them against the proposal were not however convincing to the members. The common argument against retrenchments was that it would affect the efficiency of the services. There was no reason why it should. Efficiency was the result of patriotism and loyalty and had no direct bearing on the amount of salary given. It may be that in the case of officers whose services were obtained on a contract basis, the Government would not be able to reduce the salary, but in the case of the bulk of the officers, all of whom were local men, reduction of salaries could be effected without any difficulty and these would continue to serve the State as loyally and efficiently even after the reduction was effected. After all, even efficiency was not to be coveted at too heavy a cost. And as a matter of fact, any number of competent men were actually available on salaries much lower than the existing scales. It was time that the Government took to this suggestion more kindly than in the past and gave effect to it without further loss of time.

Closely connected with the question of high salaries was the question how far the Government could keep up the present high scales when the number of departments was increasing and when the maximum limit of taxation had been reached. The main source of revenue to the Government was land revenue and the Dewan himself had said that the burden on land could no more be added to. But the main question for immediate solution was not that this tax could not be increased, but that the prevailing rates ought to be lowered. The Government could not delay consideration of this question any longer. Perhaps it was necessary to enhance the income-tax and to impose any other fresh tax. Whether that was done or not, it was imperative that the agriculturist was given some substantial relief immediately. The economic position of the agriculturist was most unsatisfactory and yet he was taxed at present too heavily. His average income was not even Rs. 30 per annum and he was contributing 20 per cent of it towards the cost of the administration, whereas, in all free countries, the average income was Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 and the tax-payer was not expected to contribute more than 8 per cent towards the cost of administration. This, the speaker remarked, was anything but equitable. And this was the reason why he urged for a thorough overhauling of the budget policy of the State so that in future, taxation might be based on the well-recognised principle, *viz.*, capacity of the tax-payer.

Representatives of the people generally fought for constitutional reforms. In the speaker's opinion, however, financial reform was more urgent than constitutional reform. If the latter was effected, the former would follow automatically. Constitutional reform without financial reform would be like placing the cart before the horse. If the Representative Assembly was vested with larger powers for instance, but taxation went on rising all the same, that would only be a sort of a "legislative vagary." The Government would even now do well in going to the root of the problem and remedying the evil.

The Government might probably say that the present level of expenditure could not be lowered. If so, he would ask whether the administration was any the less efficient formerly when the revenue of the State was only one or

two crores. The administration of Mysore was always known for its efficiency and it was not without reason that the State was called a Model State. It ought to be possible for the Government to carry on with much less than the expenditure now provided for and this would be easily possible if they agreed to reduce the number of officers and also lower the grades of pay. This in fact was the second of the solutions referred to by the speaker. And this too was a solution already suggested by everyone of the Retrenchment Committees of the past. Unfortunately, however, the Government had accepted a few of the recommendations and thrown out the others. If all the suggestions made by those committees had been acted upon, the financial position of the State would have been much better than what it was at present.

The third solution which the speaker would urge was a territorial redistribution of the State. This also was a question which had been discussed in the past but Government had decided to flout popular opinion by constituting Mandya as a separate district. The entire State was equal in extent to probably two districts of any British Indian Province, and Kadur was about the smallest district ever known. It ought to be possible to redistribute the districts with equal jurisdiction for all. The speaker was aware that almost every officer who had anything to do with this question in the past had recorded the opinion that the question should be seriously considered.

Having made these observations on the budget before the House, the member referred to the business of the Assembly in general and remarked that it would not be proper for anybody to make representations to Government on questions of a local nature in the course of a debate on the budget, more especially when such representations were not accompanied by suggestions for improving the revenues of the State. If members went on asking for tanks, wells, schools, hospitals and so on, obviously the Government could not grant the requests. Anyone who felt that the Government should provide further amenities in particular areas should also remember that it was by the present administration that rural development and rural industries had been taken up on a vast scale in Mysore and that the present Dewan's ambition was that all Swadeshi industries must be revived. If this ambition was to be fulfilled, the administration would need funds to the extent of a crore of rupees. Representatives of the people must therefore consider ways and means to enable the Government to find funds to that extent. Government, for their part, should also consider the lines on which the budget should be reformed, side by side with the question of constitutional reform.

By saying this, the speaker did not intend that the representatives of the people should not interest themselves in the subject of constitutional reforms. Reform was absolutely necessary. In fact, budget reform would only be a part of the business of the Constitutional Reforms Committee, and the speaker would be personally sorry if the Committee which was now sitting omitted to deal with that question. He would go further and say that the privilege of discussing the budget policy constitutes a fundamental right of the Houses of Legislature, and a statutory declaration was necessary empowering the Representative Assembly to discuss the budget policy and to exercise an effective voice in determining not merely the policy, but also the exact lines and limits of taxation. It was desirable to confer such powers on the popular Houses as a fitting recognition of the spirit of the present age. His Highness the Maharaja who was a *Rajarshi* from all accounts, could well be trusted to do the best under the circumstances. It was also the responsibility of the Dewan and his able colleagues to advise His Highness the Maharaja with sufficient forethought and with sympathy for the aspirations of His Highness' subjects, and not with hesitation and misgiving.

The speaker concluded with a wish that members of the Congress Party who had recently resigned their seats in the Assembly were present on the

present occasion. He was sorry that circumstances had so developed as to necessitate such members keeping out. It was from such situations that clash of interests, difficulties and dangers often resulted. Political wisdom and statesmanship consisted in avoiding such situations, and situated as Mysore was to-day, the best thing for those at the helm of affairs to do was to recommend constitutional reforms with broad vision and a sincere heart. The speaker was venturing to speak in this strain because he somehow felt that this might prove to be the last of his opportunities of addressing the House. He had been very ill for a long time past, but having attended as many as 60 sessions regularly, and having loved the Assembly and its members sincerely, he could not resist the temptation of attending the present session also. And having come under such circumstances, he would once more take the opportunity of appealing to all concerned to solve the political problems of the State with the utmost caution, understanding and sympathy.

Messrs. T. L. GANGOJI RAO SALANKEY and **S. C. BELURIAH** thanked Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao for his able speech and for the lofty ideals he had placed before the House. They also wished him health and happiness.

The House adjourned at 5-15 p.m., to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday, 2nd June 1939.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Friday, 2nd June 1939, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

Before the business of the day was taken up, **Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG** requested that the Assembly Hall should be provided with ceiling fans immediately as it was very sultry and the members were finding it difficult to sit continuously for five long hours.

The PRESIDENT replied that necessary arrangements would be made before the following session.

Swearing in of New Members.

The following members made the prescribed Oath of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took their seats:—

1. Mr. S. K. Shanmukhaiya, Coffee Planter and Cardamom Merchant, Saklespur.
2. Mr. Chinnobiah, Nayakara Sangha, Chitaldrug.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Excise Range Inspectors.

Q.—48. **Mr. A. VENKATARAMANABOYI** (Minorities).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of range offices in the Excise Department;

(*b*) the communities to which the Range Inspectors belong and their number;

(*c*) the qualification of each of the Range Inspectors;

(*d*) the names of those among them that belong to the Gangakula community?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT**